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[2550]

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1899. [1696]

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NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(20)

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, November 9th, 1901

KOREA is sufficiently remote from us in Hongkong to prevent much interest being taken in it, and its import trade is small enough to discourage the British merchant and manufacturer from making much effort to work there. But Korea is being gradually opened up, and railways and mines can not but change the economic conditions of the country. Japan, from her position, secures almost all the commercial benefits to be gained from the peninsula. The question is whether the British trader must rest content to see himself entirely driven out. In actual volume Korean trade fell off in 1899 to the extent of over £260,000, although the gold export showed an advance of £55,765 on the figures of the previous year. But Mr. JORDAN warns us that it must not be inferred from this that the country's trade is declining. The fall was due to the fact that the export of rice was less by £137,671 than in the previous year. And this in its turn was owing to the refusal of the Koreans, after having got unheeded of prices from Japan for their rice in 1898, when Japan was short of rice, to lower the price again in 1899, when Japan was no longer in such need of rice. As Mr. JORDAN says, the Korean entirely ignores such questions as supply and demand. At the end of 1899 there must have been very large stocks of unripe rice in Korea. The native currency also has a hampering effect on trade, but Korea has adopted Japanese currency so far that customs duties have to be paid in Japanese yen; were it to be made Government currency throughout the country a large expansion of trade would follow.

As far as exports from Korea are concerned no country has any interest in the peninsula except Japan. But the development of Korea's exporting capacity must, of course, increase her buying capacity, and here is a point worth the attention of the British merchant and manufacturer. At present the British importer is at a great disadvantage. Take the piece-goods trade

for instance. This is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese merchants, who open the bales at Chemulpo and send them round the country by Chinese peddlars. The Japanese sell their goods by Japanese peddlars, who understand far better, says Mr. JORDAN, how to deal with the Koreans than do the Chinese. Again British piece-goods have the additional disadvantage of having to be indented some six or eight months ahead, which involves no little risk, whereas the Japanese have their manufacturing centres close at hand. And yet it speaks well for the British manufacturers that, as the report says, British piece-goods have so far not suffered from Japanese competition in the same line. Japanese in some instances having to import English goods to exchange for native produce. But in the importation of yarn Japan seriously threatens our trade, her import having risen from £99,749 in 1898 to £146,830 in 1899, whereas ours fell from £8,979 to £7,496. Should the Japanese experiments in cotton-growing prove successful, our loss will be still greater. But Mr. JORDAN sees no reason why the trade in English piece-goods should not be developed, "provided English manufacturers are willing to adopt their goods to the requirements of the trade." He continues: "Experience, however, rather points to the conclusion that this 'willingness' is a very uncertain factor." This unfortunately is not true of our manufacturers only where Korea is concerned; the same complaint is made all the world over. Mr. JORDAN suggests some remedies with regard to the British piece-goods trade in Korea, but they apply also to a much wider range. Firstly, there is necessary an exhaustive study of the trade by a Manchester expert on the spot, who should travel through the most populous districts and see how far Manchester can compete with native goods and what new markets there are. This would, of course, involve considerable time and expense; the ordinary merchant could not undertake the task, as he must stop at the treaty ports to look after his interests. Again, to open up new markets a knowledge of the native language is necessary, "but this seems the last thing an English merchant thinks of doing." "The Germans," always more practical than we are," says Mr. JORDAN, "have been quick to recognize this fact, and now it is almost the exception to find a German commercial house in the East in which there is not at least one man able to talk business with the natives in their own dialect; there is one British firm in Korea and one German firm; it is almost superfluous to say that the German house has a German who can speak Korean, and that the English house has no Korean-speaking Englishman."

Turning to shipping, we find the carrying trade of the country in the hands of the Japanese, the four German vessels being under charter to them also. Four Russian steamers called at Korean ports, but two were practically Russian Government vessels and were so irregular as to command little support from shippers; the other two, however, were largely patronised by Chinese. Mr. JORDAN goes on to say: "Accustomed to predominating everywhere, it is curious to find a country with any foreign trade with not a single British ship entering any of its ports for a space of twelve months, not even under charter. The explanation is that the trade is not of sufficient dimensions to pay per se; both the Japanese and Russian lines are heavily subsidised by their respective Governments, and, moreover, the export trade of the country is wholly in the hands of the Japanese who naturally prefer to ship under their own flag." From this, coupled with the generally predominant of Japanese trade throughout the peninsula it might be concluded that trade with Korea is a branch of commerce not worth pursuing for British merchants and manufacturers. But with the increasing exporting power of the country now opportunities for importers will arise, in which case the foreigner with no footing in the country will be out of the race. Even with this footing, if he shows no more enterprise and adaptability than the British importer has shown in the past, he cannot hope to take any share in the profits to be gained.

We were informed from the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon that the Red Cone, point downwards, had been hoisted, indicating a typhoon to the south of the colony, the centre more than 300 miles away.

Weather permitting, the final match of the Lewis Polo Tournament will take place to-day, commencing at 4 p.m. The teams are: I-Lieut. Cowdr. Wilkin, Mr. Williams, R.W.F., Mr. Stockwell, B.W.F., and Capt. the Hon. H. W. Trefusis. II—Major Kettlewell, Mr. Mulliken, R.A., Mr. Laverlouche, and Mr. Taylor.

The Rugby football match yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley between Mr. McMurtrie's and Capt. Loring's teams ended in a victory for the latter by a goal and a try to a goal. Capt. Johnston played well for the winners and scored a try. He was, however, damaged during the course of the game.

The British transports Antelope and Wednesday night for Bombay.

Large consignments of Japanese coal are being sent to Calcutta and other Indian ports principally for use as "bunker" fuel.

Mr. A. H. Capper, the Protector of Chinese at Singapore, has been pensioned from his appointment on account of ill-health.

The British Force in Peking has an organized "Camel Corps" to carry coal from the mines in the Western Hills to the Imperial Carriage Park, for use during the forthcoming winter.

A new local company is being started under the title of the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Company, Limited, with a Capital of £75,000. The Company takes over and will extend the business of Mr. J. W. Kew, who has long supplied with fresh water the ships entering our harbour. Full particulars will be found in another column.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, a public meeting in connection with the Saint John Ambulance Association is convened for Wednesday next, 14th inst., when the local branch of the Association will be reorganized and a committee appointed. His Excellency Sir Henry Blaik, G.C.M.G., will take the chair, and distribute the certificates and medallions awarded last year in the examination for "First Aid to the Injured."

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore the continuous ballot for jury service was adopted; that is to say, if "A" is called to serve at the Assizes he will not be again called until every other available person has had his turn. His name will not be put again among the to-be-called until the ballot has been exhausted. Every jurymen has an idea that the Sheriff, or some other chance, selects him oftener than his neighbour. Thus will blind justice endeavour to defeat blind chance, says the *S.P. Press*.

According to news from Seoul, an American syndicate, which has successfully completed several Korean undertakings, including the electric tramcar, is negotiating with the Korean Government for the construction of water works at Seoul, the sum asked being three million yen. Should the syndicate succeed, it is thought that handsome profits will be realized, as it is understood that the work can be constructed at an outlay of about one third of the sum proposed. It appears that the contracts for public undertakings in Seoul are monopolized by this American syndicate, says a Japanese contemporary.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Boat Club was held yesterday evening at six o'clock at the Cricket Club, for the purpose of passing the accounts and electing officers for the coming year. The Hon. J. H. S. Leekhart, C.M.G., occupied the chair, and was supported by the Hon. H. B. Basil Taylor. The following officers were elected:—Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. C. H. Gale (re-elected); General Committee—Messrs. J. N. Young, A. Ellis, G. E. Stevens, J. Danby, and H. Kennett; Ballotting Committee—Messrs. G. H. Potts, A. Fink, G. C. Fullerton, and A. G. Ward. Rev. R. F. Cobbold, and Major Watson, M.D., were elected. Railings in a joint regatta with the Victoria Recreation Club is still under discussion.

The Hongkong Dock Company have been commissioned by the Siamese Government to build a couple of gunboats for them. One of them, the *Babi*, was successfully launched on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Trovelyan performing the christening ceremony, and she will be ready for her trial in about two weeks. Her sister-ship, the *Syrib*, will be launched in about a month. Among those present on Wednesday were Mr. David Gillies (Chief Manager of the Dock Company) and Mr. R. Cook (Assistant Manager). Mr. Mumford, Lloyds' Surveyor, who is supervising the building of the vessels for the Siamese Government, was prevented by illness from being present. The *Babi* is a steel boat 143 feet long, 23 feet beam and 11 feet three inches deep. Engines triple expansion, 13 inches by 21 by 33, with a 24 inch stroke. Her speed is 11 knots.

A correspondent writes:—A deal of exaggerated writing has appeared in the home papers about the proposed introduction of Chinese laundrymen into London. For instance, take this from the *Outlook*:—"Before justification can be accorded to the introduction of the Chinaman into London, there are many grave considerations to be weighed. It is generally conceded in other countries where the Chinese have been given a footing that they are an undesirable people. Their morals admit of practices which among white men are accounted depravity. Their habits are filthy and indecent. Sanitation or its value is unknown to them. They breed and spread disease."

America and Australia are at one in their unfavourable opinion of the yellow race; but having once given it a footing heavy poll-taxes and special settlements have failed to discourage their immigration. The question is, therefore, a moral one. The importation of Chinese may have the approval of economic laws, but it is present wants any other higher sanction whatever." Now there are points in this that are true, but to say that the question is a moral one" is nonsense. America and Australia object to the Chinese because they live too cheaply for the native working man to tolerate them. All people living in a dirty state breed disease; it is only by forcing those who prefer dirt to live under sanitary conditions that London or any other big city can be kept moderately healthy. The question is not a moral one. London may not want alien emigrants; she has in faith more than enough. But why draw the line at Chinese?

Why should a Judge (because he is a Judge) be exempt from signing his own notes of the cases heard by him? This was what Mr. Bromhead Matthews wished to know at the last meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council. "Magistrates," he said, "were compelled to do it, and he did not see why Judges should receive preference because they had been promoted in office. At present they were often not signed, and therefore could not be used afterwards should the Judge leave the colony in the meantime. The Council thought the Criminal Procedure Code had better remain in statu quo, and negatived Mr. Matthews's suggestion to amend it thus.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Shwebo Canal in Upper Burma at a cost of 48 lakhs of rupees.

A batch of soldiers of the Legion Etrangère, who were on board the homeward-bound French transport *Chalon*, deserted whilst she was coaling at the Tanjong Pagar wharf at Singapore last week.

The first instance, at least for many years, where a mail steamer has carried coals for cargo, was seen the other day, when the M.M. steamer *Caledonian* took a full cargo of Japan coals to Marseilles from Nagasaki.

Says the *S. P. Press* of the 31st ult.:—Nothing is known yet of any British infantry battalion being told off to Singapore. The next to be stationed here were the Welsh Fusiliers from Hongkong, but the South African War and the later complications in China have hung up for the present all questions of garrison relief.

Captain Mortimer O'Sullivan, a cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, and an authority on Chinese affairs, states the *S. P. Press*, sailed on September 14th by the *Montrose* from Durban, for England, en route for China, where he rejoins the diplomatic service. He came to Natal via Colombo as a volunteer during the war. Captain O'Sullivan is well known in Hongkong (especially to readers of this journal) and the treaty ports of China.

Latest despatches from Seoul, dated October 23rd, state that the French and Russian syndicate formed to construct the Seoul-Wiji Railway are negotiating with the Russo-Chinese Bank to obtain the capital necessary for the undertaking. According to the *Nichi Nichi* they are credited with a scheme to obtain control of the Korean Government financially by sinking a large amount of capital in railway construction.

The steamer *City of Edinburgh*, recently purchased at Bombay by Messrs. Wee Bin & Co. of Singapore is now named the *Hong Wan I*. She is under the command of Captain Fripp, who for many years commanded local steamers on the China coast. She will be employed in the coal-carrying trade between ports in Southern China and Singapore and Penang. Messrs. Wee Bin & Co. have also acquired the *City of London* for the same trade. They are the largest steamers owned locally, says a Singapore paper.

An officer of the German battleship *First Bismarck*, which arrived in Nagasaki on the 28th ult. from Kiaochow Bay, stated that the vessel, which is the flagship of the German Commander-in-Chief, would return to China within a fortnight. Railway construction in Shantung is making good progress, and the field telegraph will be completed to a certain place before next spring. It has been decided that the Germans shall work the colliery and use the coal for the German warships. This step is expected to prove very convenient for the navy.

A letter to the *Yiji Shimpō* from Thursday Island says that the effect of the exclusive policy adopted by the Queensland Government has been to bring the pearl fishery to the brink of ruin. Labour has ceased to be procurable except on prohibitory terms, and even a batch of Filipinos brought from Manila have gone on strike. Under these circumstances the men who formerly led the agitation against Japanese labourers have now completely changed their views, and a petition has been addressed to the Queensland Government, urging that in the interests of the island's industry, all Oriental immigration, other than Chinese, should be permitted.

Messrs. B. Hayner and C. Yarnbury were the defendants in a suit brought against them the other day by a Japanese in the Kobe Civil Court. The circumstances under which the claim was made were that a schooner owned by the plaintiff was chartered for a term of one year at the rate of 40 yen per day by the defendant. The vessel, after clearing at Moji for Manila, was found to be unsatisfactory and the charterers demanded that she should be repaired. The master sold the vessel at Tugoo, Philipine Islands, however, and brought her back to the Kobe Chiho Saitambo. The plaintiff, however, failed to put in an appearance, and the suit was dismissed.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements a question arose as to providing a piano for the Governor's use while residing at his new quarters in the Penang Settlement. A vote of \$1,200 was proposed for the furniture, but that did not include a musical instrument. The Colonial Secretary said there was a piano available at Singapore, but one of the members said it was a "Grand" which had seen a lot of service, and would not be so suitable as a new "Upright," which, he said, could be got for about \$750. The Governor remarked that he should be loth to disturb the harmony of Penang with Singapore over a piano, and eventually it was decided to increase the vote by \$300 to provide the necessary musical instrument.

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Twenty-two students of the Senior Class of the Nagasaki Commercial School left Nagasaki on the 29th ult. in charge of the Director and three teachers, on a tour through Shanghai and the southern ports of China.

A telegram from Copenhagen to London says:—A Danish society, in which also a few English capitalists are interested, has obtained in Siam enormous mountain districts, in which are important gold and copper mines. The gold mines are situated in North Siam, and the copper mines 160 miles north-east of Bangkok.

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A case of some little importance to eastern ship captains and owners has been heard in Hongkong. Two Chinese deck-passenger tickets were taken from Singapore to Bangkok and were used by a Russian Zarkomikoff and his wife. On arrival in Bangkok Capt. Robinson, of the *Borneo*, the vessel they went up in, refused to let them have their luggage until they had paid \$20 excess fare for cabin. The Russian brought an action to recover the \$20, but lost his case.

Trouble has occurred between the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly Office and the growers of Hatano, Kanagawa. The latter have now decided to abandon the cultivation of the leaf this year and are taking steps to induce the growers in other localities to follow their example, so that the Government may be induced either to abandon the monopoly altogether or to ameliorate the existing obnoxious regulations. One of the causes of the trouble is the fearless competition of foreign tobacco manufacturers. It is said to be only a question of how long the Japanese growers can compete with the imported tobacco, steadily growing in favour with the people.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Sorm*, built by Laird's, Birkenhead, is almost ready for trial. The boat is 213 feet by 21 feet 6 inches, and displaces 350 tons on 6 feet 3 inches mean draught. She is fitted with Laird water tube boilers and twin screw engines of 600 horsepower, calculated to give a speed of twenty-seven knots during a three hours' run, the boat being loaded down to service conditions with eighty tons of coal on board. The contract price is \$260,000 if the boat comes up to the requirements, and is subject to a deduction of \$10,000 for every one-quarter knot short of the contract. If the speed falls below twenty-six knots, the Government reserves the right to other reject the vessel or to accept at a reduction of 20 per cent, from the contract price.

The late Washington despatch says that a preliminary report just published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department shows some astonishing results. With several important ports heard from, it appears that almost without exception American coal is rapidly entering the markets of the world, and in many places has overcome the British coal, long regarded as superior, at every point. One of the most important contributions is that made by Consul Halsted at Birmingham, inclosing the results of a competitive test of American and British coal, by the Metropolitan Gas Company of London. The chairman of that company reported that American coal yielded 15,000 feet of gas per ton against 10,000 in the English coal, while the coke was plentiful and good. Consequently, though the American coal was quoted higher than English coal

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Captain Superintendent of Police); Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer); Major Brown, R.A.M.C.; Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health); Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan A. Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

THE WATERING OF THE STREETS.

On the minutes of the previous meeting being read over, Dr. HARTIGAN called attention to the fact that there was some misapprehension as to the resolution passed as to the watering of the streets. He understood that the intention of the Board was not to stop watering the streets altogether but to stop watering them with filtered water.

It was decided to alter the resolution so as to make this clear.

THE INSPECTOR'S QUARTERS AT KENNEDY-TOWN.

The following letter, dated Oct. 29th, was submitted:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 153 of the 20th instant, forwarded a resolution of the Sanitary Board that the Inspector in charge of the slaughterhouse should receive a house allowance pending the contemplated improvements to the district in which his quarters are situated. I reply I am to inform you that on examination by Dr. Young and Mr. Tooker it was found that the neighbourhood of the Inspector's quarters and the Police Station is infested with the *anophiles* mosquito, which, as suggested by the Medical Officer of Health in October, 1899, accounts for the recurrence of malarial symptoms. His Excellency the Governor has given orders that the ground surrounding the Inspector's quarters shall be thoroughly cleared of brushwood, and steps will be taken to deal with the breeding places of the *anophiles*. In the meantime a house allowance of \$30 per month will be given to the Inspector for the period of three months. By that time it is hoped that the house, which appears to be a suitable one in itself, will have been freed from the presence of the malarial mosquito."

Mr. McKie minutely—"Bring this matter up again three months hence."

The PRESIDENT—"Do you wish that to be noted, Mr. McKie?"

Mr. McKie replied that he did. The action taken by the Governor was only a temporary one, but it was hoped that it would have the desired effect.

The PRESIDENT understood that the man would not leave the house.

Mr. McKie thought that to be hardly possible. He wished most distinctly to state that the action taken now should be regarded as only a temporary one, and he moved that the matter be brought up again in three months."

Dr. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The following drainage Bye-law was made by the Board under subsection 1 of section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887—"The Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board on the 1st of August, 1890, under subsection 1 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 13th day of October, 1890, are hereby amended as follows:—The word "new" before the words "drain," "drains," and "drainage," respectively, wherever it occurs in numbers 1, 4, 10, 18, 24, 33, 43, 44 and 45 of the said bye-laws, and in the marginal note to No. 43 is hereby struck out, and the marginal note to No. 44 is also hereby struck out, and the following substituted therefor, viz.—"Opening drains for inspection, &c."

LIME-WASHING IN THE VILLAGES.

Dr. CLARK proposed that the following Bye-law should be made under subsection 4 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887—"Any house or part of a house, in the villages of Quarry Bay, Shaukiwan, Stanley, Aberdeen and Apia Point, which is occupied by members of more than one family, shall (unless specially exempted by the Sanitary Board) be cleaned and lime-washed throughout by the owner, to the satisfaction of the said Board, not less than twice in every year, namely, during the months of May and June and of November and December." He said they had provided this Bye-law because in the first place the Board had power to make it. Then there was a Bye-law made some time ago which covered the whole colony. Subsequently another Bye-law was made and certain months when lime-washing should be carried on were specified and at that time by some oversight the villages were left out altogether. Recently he had had some considerable difficulty in Shaukiwan in getting tenement houses lime-washed, and if this Bye-law were adopted the difficulty would be removed.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he could not see any sufficient reason for extending this Bye-law to those villages. If they extended it to the villages mentioned there was no reason that he could see why it should not be extended to every other village in Hongkong Island and on the Kowloon Peninsula. He was not aware that they had had any plague in these villages. He recollects, indeed, that they had been particularly free from it. There was no doubt that this lime-washing would be a considerable expense and would give a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen said he was in favour of sanitary measures, but considering the poverty of the places indicated he did not think it would be wise to whitewash their houses twice a year. All these people were not educated. They seemed to remain impulsive and not to learn anything. Consequently the result would be that many people would be prosecuted and fined or imprisoned. Families, seeing their heads put in prison, would be compelled to sell their belongings in order to redeem them. It would really be a hardship to them. Besides, they had not had very many plague cases from these villages, and it had not been proved to the satisfaction of the Board or to the satisfaction of the public that white-washing did keep down plague. Of course, white-washing was a good thing, but it had not been proved that it was one of those things which had a good effect upon plague.

Many of the people in these villages were poor people. They were shop-carriers or stone-cutters or common labourers. He was at a loss to understand why they were to get the money to pay for white-washing twice a year.

The PRESIDENT, in seconding the motion, said the expense of white-washing would be a mere nothing—probably about a dollar. A bushel of lime would go a long way, and the man would do the work himself, so that no household need be at any expense to keep his house clean. This lime-washing might not prevent infectious diseases, but it would certainly keep mosquitoes out of the house, and that itself was something. He certainly was in favour of the proposed Bye-law.

Mr. CHAN A. FOOK was of opinion that the last speaker had no knowledge of these poor villagers. He, the speaker, was born in Stanley and he knew more about Stanley than in the village amidst what were apparently most insanitary surroundings (including pads

of lime and a bucket of water not costing much), he had known cases where people had not even the money to pay for their food. They gained a living principally by going up to the mountain and cutting grass, which they sold for 60 or 70 cash, and with that money they had to support a family of perhaps six or ten. He therefore could not say how they could be expected to save anything to whitewash their houses—poor houses at that, the best of them.

Dr. Bell agreed with Mr. Chan A. Fook in saying that the time had not arrived for these measures to be put into operation, the time never would come. The mere white-washing of a house did not prevent the rise of infectious diseases, except, perhaps, malaria. It was simply a matter of keeping the house clean, and he was of opinion that, because the Board wanted to have a house clean, they ought not to step in and make a man clean it.

Mr. OSBORNE said it was very sad to think what a long time it took to educate people's mind into reason. No one in his modesty ever imagined that the mere pouring of a little weak lime-wash on the walls of the house was going to keep away plague. The object was to get these people to live in a healthy state by having their houses thoroughly cleaned. It was not a great deal to ask of anyone, even of the poorest person. He did not think that anyone would be bold enough to say that the promises of the poorer classes of the Chinese were even cleaned except during these lime-washing seasons and perhaps at the Chinese new year. There had been drawn a dreadful picture of the poverty endured by these villagers, but that picture was not in agreement with the general prosperity of the colony and the general surroundings of these "poor people." They seemed to live in comparative luxury, and did not appear to overwork themselves to get food. If a beginning was not made—if steps were not taken to compel these people to keep themselves clean, they must expect to have plague always with them after so much trouble had been taken—after so many people had been prosecuted. It would be a distinct retrograde movement to go back upon it now, and he thought Dr. Clark's motion should receive the support of the Board.

Major Brown thoroughly agreed with Mr. Osborne's remarks. They had been told these houses were filthy, and now they were asked that they should not be cleaned. These people were only asked to clean their houses twice a year, and they all knew that the Chinese as a race was one of the filthiest that existed. They had been told these houses were levels; if they were so, the sooner the houses were cleaned, and the sooner, the better it would be for all concerned.

A vote was then taken, when Dr. Clark's motion was carried by a majority of one, five voting for the motion and four against.

THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO.

A report on the malarial mosquito by the Medical Officer of Health, with special reference to the Inspector's quarters at Kennedy-town, was submitted. It ran as follows:—

"The modern theory in regard to the transmission of malaria is that the disease is conveyed from man to man by certain mosquitoes belonging to the genus *Anopheles*, of the dipetous (two-winged) family *Culicidae*.

"It has long been known that true malaria is associated with the presence of certain minute organisms in the blood of the patient; and it can readily be understood that when a patient suffering from malaria is bitten by a mosquito some of these organisms are taken (with the blood) into the body of the mosquito. The malarial organisms there undergo certain developmental changes, and should the same mosquito subsequently bite a healthy person he becomes inoculated with the disease and develops an attack of malaria.

"The *Anopheles* differs from the ordinary mosquito (*Anopheles culicoides*) in that its approach is not heralded by that noisy ping that characterizes the latter; that its bite is not nearly so irritating to the skin; that it rarely bites except between sunset and sunrise; and that while the *culex* will breed in any old flower-pot or tin containing water the *Anopheles* is fortunately more choicer in its selection of a breeding ground and requires a small sheltered pool, containing perhaps organic matter in suspension or a small quantity of water weed, and the water of which is neither stagnant nor yet pure spring water. The *Anopheles* can travel a distance of some 400—500 yards, and can remain alive for a period of several months—that is to say, throughout the whole of the dry season.

"Asiatics, and especially children, suffer more or less constantly from malaria, as they adopt no means of protection from the insects of mosquitoes, and *Anopheles* are almost always to be found in the neighbourhood of native dwellings, while some 1 to 5 per cent. of them will be found to contain the malarial organism. It follows, therefore:—

(1) That European houses should be distant some 400—500 yards from native dwellings.

(2) That all pools in which *Anopheles* can breed should be filled up for a like distance around such European houses.

(3) That all brushwood and rank vegetation, including grass, should be kept down by frequent cutting.

(4) That mosquito nets should be used at nights.

Applying these principles to the neighbourhood of the Inspector's quarters at Kennedy-town, I beg to recommend that the Government be asked:—

(1) To authorise the clearing away of the brushwood and rank vegetation around this house. (This is being done at the present moment by the Botanical Department, but unless repeated at regular intervals—say once a quarter—the effect will be only transient.)

(2) To instruct the Public Works Department to clear the bed of the nullah of all loose stones and rocks within a radius of 500 yards of the dwelling; to fill up all holes with concrete; and to form and grade the bed of the stream with a continuous fall.

(3) To cover the small water-tank on the roadside which supplies a portion of the depot.

(4) To demolish the disused and dilapidated hospital Mordernary.

"With the exception of the clearing and proper grading of the nullah these are comparatively trivial improvements, and without the former they will have very little effect upon the prevalence of malaria in the district, so that the Board should urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of spending money upon improving this nullah and maintaining it in a proper condition."

The following minutes were appended:—

The Hon. F. H. May—"The deductions set out in the M.O.H.'s interesting report have not been made from experience gained in China but in other countries. I am prepared to prove that they do not hold good in this part of the world, and I therefore advise that they be not yet accepted and acted upon.

"Over a year's experience in the New Territory has proved that the Police Stations which are situated in the Chinese villages are much more free from malaria than the stations which on medical advice were placed outside and at a distance from native villages. In one case the station was placed in an isolated position half a mile from a village. The site was so malarious that it was abandoned, and the police quartered on Mr. May.

Major Brown—"I should like to ask a question as to whether this proposal before the

Board is with reference to the mosquito alone or any other possible cause of malaria in the New Territory?

Dr. CLARK replied the mosquito was not mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. McKIE asked why Kennedy-town had been left out and they had gone to the New Territory. The order of the day said:—"Report on the Malaria Mosquito by the Medical Officer of Health with special reference to the Inspector's Quarters at Kennedy-town."

He thought the resolution before the meeting was quite out of order.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution was in order.

The Hon. F. H. May said a report was laid on the table as to Kennedytown, and he went off in a tangent about the Police Stations in the New Territory, which were for more important. There were about 15 Police Stations in the New Territory and only one little wretched town in Kennedytown, and he asked that a medical officer might investigate the causes of malaria at certain Police Stations in the New Territory. If anybody wished to move a resolution as to the Inspector's quarters at Kennedytown it was open for him to do so.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution was carried.

The hearing of this case was resumed. The claim was for \$350, the price of 80 cases of Pilferer beer.

Mr. Bowley appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Bruton for the defence.

The evidence being completed.

Mr. Bruton summed up for the defence.

Mr. Bowley replied and judgment was reserved.

rules to be observed by all countries who are party to the Convention to prevent the introduction of plague into those countries. It was pointed out by the people of Singapore that their allowing people suffering from plague to leave the shores of this colony was a contravention of the rules of the Venice Convention which they had undertaken to observe. The Medical Officer of Health himself on reading the rules of the Venice Convention which were sent out here, and which he and another officer translated and published in the *Gazette*, drew the attention of the Board to the very same fact. The question was referred home, and the Secretary of Scott said it certainly was against the principles of the Convention. Therefore the Board was asked to rescind the regulation. He did not think there was any red-tapeism at all. If they made a bargain with France, Germany, and Russia and a lot of other countries they were bound to carry it out. If they did not carry it out and did little things which were not in accordance with the Convention they would do the same themselves at Hamburg and other places near home, and the British Government would not at all like this. Therefore it seemed to him that the remarks some honourable gentlemen had made about red-tapeism in Downing Street were somewhat uncalled for.

THE SANITARY BOARD AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The following letter, dated November 3rd, from the Colonial Secretary, was submitted:

"In reply to your letter No. 154 of the 20th ult., I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has already requested the Honourable Director of Public Works to send to the Sanitary Board all plans of the kind referred to by you, and any suggestions which the Board may feel disposed to make regarding such plans will receive careful consideration."

Dr. HARTIGAN said that as the mover of the resolution, he begged to thank the Government for acceding to their request. He did not think they would regret having taken the Board into their confidence. He certainly thought the Government would find the Board quite as efficient in these matters as the heterogeneous committee who had up to this been consulted in these matters.

The PRESIDENT—"The experts of this Board have been consulted on every question, Dr. Hartigan.

DOWNING STREET RED-TAPEISM.

Some time ago the Board made the following conditions subject to which persons suffering from bubonic plague were to be permitted to leave the colony.—Any person suffering from bubonic plague who wishes to leave the Colony may embark between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Sutherland Street steps subject to the following conditions:—(1) The patient or his friend shall notify the Officer on duty of the Sanitary Board on duty at the wharf. (2) The destination to which the patient is to be removed shall be notified to the Officer on duty at the wharf. (3) The patient or his friends must provide a licensed junk, or hired boat (the latter to be towed by a launch) in which the patient is to be removed, and must furnish the Officer on duty with the number of such junk or boat and the name of such steam-launch. (4) No removals will be permitted to places within a radius of 40 miles of the Colony. (5) The junk or boat used for the conveyance of the patient must be returned to the Colony at once proceed to the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for disinfection.

Referring to the above the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter dated 15th October, wrote to His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you in confirmation of my telegram of the 8th inst. that I have received a despatch from the Office Administering the Government of the Straits Settlements inviting my attention to a notification issued by the Government of Hongkong permitting in certain cases the removal of patients suffering from bubonic plague."

"A notification of this kind, authorising the conveyance of infection, seems to me, however excellent its intention, to be liable to arouse prejudice against the colony and against the British empire generally, and might well be made by foreign Governments an excuse for placing injurious restrictions on British trade. For this and other reasons I consider that the notification should be withdrawn and the removal of persons suffering from plague absolutely prohibited."

"Although in the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter to the Straits Settlements Government of the 29th June it is stated that the notice applies solely to Chinese, it appears to be quite general in its terms, nor do I consider that the non-adherence of Chinese to the Venice Convention justifies so wide a departure from the principles of that Convention."

"P.S. Since the above despatch was written

I have received your telegram of the 15th instant reporting that the notification is no longer in force."

Writing on the 24th September Mr. Chan berian said:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 375, explaining the reasons which have led to the issue of a regulation permitting in certain cases the removal from Hongkong of a person suffering from bubonic plague, and to inform you that after carefully considering the arguments put forward therein I regret that I must adhere to the principles of that Convention."

On the cover dated November 3rd the following minutes were appended:—

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby—"I hope every member of the Board will express an opinion as to whether this should be considered confidentially or not. I see no reason for not wishing it public."

Mr. McKie—"This paper should not be treated as confidential. It is an excellent opportunity for showing up Downing Street red-tapeism."

Dr. Hartigan—"Ditto! Not confidential. The Sanitary Board are always making a silly fuss."

Mr. Osborne—"This is Downing Street red-tapeism with a vengeance. However, as the Chinese don't pay the slightest heed to the regulations in question, it will continue to move their sick, whether Downing Street permits it or not, there will be no harm in revoking them. But why is this confidential? The public should know whence such wisdom emanates."

Dr. Bell—"No reason for its being confidential."

A cover dated November 7th contained the following minutes:—

Mr. Chan A. Fook—"Not confidential."

Dr. Bell—"Not confidential."

The Hon. F. H. May said he thought gentlemen who had made unfortunate remarks about Downing Street had hardly put themselves in possession of the facts. The facts were in Great Britain and several of her colonies, among them Hongkong, subscribed to the Venice Convention, which laid down certain

rules to be observed by all countries who

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A BIG LIVER and WHITE SPANIEL answers to the name of "BOUNCE." Any one returning same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

G. C. MOXON,
"Bickon," Peak.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [2851]

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

WANTED.—Position in BUSINESS HOUSE. Sound Knowledge French and German acquired. Good Experience and excellent references.

Apply to—

R. E.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [2852]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the year 1900, at the Rate of Fifty Cents per Share (or Five per cent. on the Capital of the Company) will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after the 23rd instant, on Warrants to be obtained from the undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants.

The DIVIDEND will also be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants there, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant until FRIDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order—
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [2848]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL... \$75,000.

Divided into 7,500 Shares of \$10 each, payable \$3 on Application and \$3 on Allotment. The balance will be called up as may be required, probably within Four months.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
LIAO TZE SAN, Esq. (Manager, CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.)

CHAU SIU KI, Esq. (Manager, HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., Ltd.)

MANAGER,
J. W. KEW, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST.

OVER 5,000 Shares have been ALREADY ALLOTTED.

The Share List will Close on the 30th November, 1900.

Application Forms may be had at the Company's Banks' Offices, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, and at the Company's Solicitors' Offices, Messrs. WILKINSON AND GRIST.

PROSPECTUS.
The object for which it is proposed to form the above Company is the acquisition and extension of the business now carried on by Mr. J. W. Kew, of supplying with fresh water the ships entering the harbour of Hongkong.

In consideration of the transfer by the vendor to the Company of his steamboats, pumps, hose, good-will, &c., he receives the sum of \$35,000.00 of which he is willing to take \$20,000 in fully paid up shares in the Company. Mr. Kew undertakes and guarantees the payment of a dividend of at least 10 per cent. to the shareholders, for the first two years of the existence of the Company.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [2847]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR ILOILO AND MANILA.
THE Belgian Steamship
"FAX."

Captain Damster, is now ready to load as above, and will leave about NOON, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant.

For Freight, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2846]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE (ROB. M. SLOMAN & CO., HAMBURG.)

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship
"VERONA."

Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the above port on or about 25th December.

For Freight apply to—

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2853]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow and will contain—Affairs in the North.

The China Squadron.
The World and the Empire.

The Trade of Corea.

Russia, China, and Manchuria.

The China Telegrams.

Legislative Council.

Sanitary Board.

The Virus in China.

The Return of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Piracy Case near Shikmon.

Curious Story from Kiukiang.

Coronation.

Correspondence.

Supreme Court.

Police Court.

Reviews.

The forthcoming Races.

Shanghai Autumn Meeting.

Football.

Crickets.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Hongkong Rifles Association.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 8d.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [2760]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 9th November, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Godowns, Kowloon.

1140 Packages TIN PLATES, 170 Drums CAUSTIC SODA and 16 Boxes COTTON. (All more or less damaged by Sea Water.)

TERMS: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2849]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 10th November, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales rooms Queen's Road.

TWEED, SERGE, FLANNEL and FLANNELETTE in Suit Lengths, COATING MATERIALS.

LADIES DRESS MATERIALS, STOCKINGS, UNDERSHIRTS, HATS, RIBBONS and BRAID, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2850]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ULYSSES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 8th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to re-sale. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 15th instant.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2845]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with Article No. VIII. Paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest at the rate of \$10 per cent. on Paid-up Capital is being Charged on all Unpaid Calls.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2839]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the SECOND CALL of \$3.00 (Three Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on or before 1st November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [2834]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THERE having been practically no response to the invitation to Shareholders, circulated and published on 27th September, to apply for Preference Shares, Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers on SATURDAY, the 10th November, at NOON, for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company.

JADEINE MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1900. [2743]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Depot, 2, Albert Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of November, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th November, both days inclusive.

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1900. [2779]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ADIVIDEND of \$20 per Share for the year 1899, equivalent to 40 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of \$50 per Share, has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 12th October.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1900. [2837]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ADIVIDEND of \$20 per Share for the year 1899, equivalent to 40 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of \$50 per Share, has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 12th October.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1900. [2837]

LOST.

A FOX TERRIER—White with Black Spots—Collar bearing Number 559; name "SCAMP." A reward will be given to any person returning same to

"OWNER,"
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [2841]

WANTED a CLERK with a knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING.

Apply by letter to—

"ACCOUNTS,"
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1900. [2819]

EUROPEAN CLERK WANTED by a German Firm.

Apply to—
X. X. X.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1900. [2760]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 9th November, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, Ice House, Kowloon.

SDUNRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, MIRRORS, VIENNA CHAIRS, SHANGHAI BATHS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND, DRESSING TABLES, BLACKWOOD WARE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS, CLOCKS, COOKING STOVES, CARPETS, &c.

Also

One COMBINATION IRON SAFE, by VERSTAIN, Paris.

And

One MODEL of SAILING SHIP (Full Rigged).

One STEAM PINNACE, 12 feet long, and

One FOWLING PIECE.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1900. [2842]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 12th November, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of every Description

and A GRAND PIANO.

(Full particulars can be seen from Catalogue).

On view from Saturday, the 10th November.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As Customary.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.

PAUL BREWITT,
2 Zetland Street, Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Commission Agent.HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share
and General Brokers, corner Ice House
Street and Praya Central.V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,
8, Queen's Road Central.

BOARD AND LODGING

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED
FOR THE
WESTERN HOTEL.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

W. BREWER & CO.,
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road
(under Hongkong Hotel).

BUILDERS

KANG ON,
Contractor, 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY,
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wine, Spirits and
Cigars.THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Chemists and Druggists, High-class. Assorted
Wines, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.WATKINS, LD. APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66,
Queen's Road Central. Cigars, Aerated
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c.

CURIO DEALERS

KUHN & KOMOR,
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.KWONG HING,
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware, 59a,
Queen's Road Central.

DENTISTS

WONG HOMI,
Surgeon Dentist, 59, Queen's Road Central.WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

DRAPERS

EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.,
Milliners, Silk Merchants, Haberdashers.
Low Prices, 37, 39, Wellington Street.SEE WOO,
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter, 67 and 69,
Queen's Road.

FLOUR

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,
Proprietors of the following Celebrated
Brands of Flour:—"Sporty's,"
"Golden Gate," "Phoenix," "Buckeye,"
"Astor," &c.
WILLIAM WHILEY, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO. Established 1859.
Every Household Requirements. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories,
17a, Queen's Road Central.LI KWONG LOONG,
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art Decorator
and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES,
Sub-agents Lipton, LTD.,
8 and 10, D'Aguilar Street.
Provision and General Merchants.

JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers,
Japanese Curios and Blackwood
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 34,
Queen's Road Central.MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Ibiza.WAH LOONG,
Gold and Silversmiths, Silk Dresser, Crepe
Silk, Ivory, Linenware, Fan,
Curios, Beads, Household, Furniture,
etc., 88, Queen's Road Central.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

EAS BY ACETYLENE LIGHTING
COMPANY, Head office, 32, Queen's
Road Central. Fittings of every description
for the Acetylene Light at lowest rates.

MERCANTILE AGENT

WOODS & CO.,
Duddell Street, Agents for American and
European Export Houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG,
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Engravings, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.E HING,
Engraving, Developing, Printing, Modelling
Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.MEE CHEUNG,
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Prints, Views, &c.; Develop-
ment Works. Antiques, Acquisitions.IM MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST,
Bronze and Crayon Engravings. Work
done for Avanture, 2a, Queen's Road, CL.HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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YEE CHUN,
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's
Road, Upstairs.H. YERA,
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield
Avenue, Queen's Road Cl. also Wan Chai
Amateur's Requirements & Specialty.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Proofs read by Englishmen.

SILK GOODS DEALERS

TEJUMUL POUHUNG,
Dealer in Chinese, Indian and Japanese
Goods, Silk, Woolen and Cashmere
Shawls and other Sundry Goods; 4,
D'Aguilar Street, First Floor.WASSI MULL ASSOMULL,
Wholesale and Retail Importers and
Exporters, India, Chinese and Japanese
Silks, Cashmere Shawls and Ceylon
Lace; 46, Queen's Road, CL.

SILK LACE MANUFACTURERS

FE. BLUNCK,
Exporter of Real Hand-made Thread Lace
in Silk, Linen and Cotton. Grasscloth and
Silk Embroideries, Hand-made Silk
and Linen Lace Curtains made to
order; 17, Queen's Road, Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Ball-
makers, etc. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.KW NG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engine Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Vaux Road.MORE & SEIMUND,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Biggers, Com-
mission Agents and General Store-
keepers, 43 and 45, Praya Central.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Naval Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.HUNG YUEN,
Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hats, Drapers,
Drapers, 35, Queen's Road, Central.YEE SAN PAT & CO.,
Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,
Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs, Opposite Post
Office, Queen's Road Central.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LES FILIPINOS,"
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars, 25,
Pottinger Street.KRUSE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Havana and Manila
Cigars, Egyptian Cigarettes, Dealers in
Fancy Goods, Agents, Connaught House, Queen's Road.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road
and Calle Alfonso, Manila.CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI
A.I.C., Scotts and Engineering Codes
Used.DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI),
Extreme Length 524 feet.
Length on Blocks 513
Width of Entrance on Top 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 264 "DOCK No. 2 (at MUKALIMA),
Extreme Length 371 feet.
Length on Blocks 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top 68 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as REPAIRING of SHIPS.The COMPANY has a POWERFUL SAL-
VAGE PLANT READY at SHORT
NOTICE. [1619]

NOTICE.

THE "BOA VISTA" HOTEL have been
appointed AGENTS for the Hongkong
Daily Press, Hongkong Weekly Press, and the
Chronicle, and Directory for China, Japan,
&c., at Macao, and they are authorized to
collect all accounts due to the Daily Press
Office on and after this date.A. CUNNINGHAM,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [2587]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES—
Laded with Gunpowder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases 35.60 37.40

Pigeonhole Cases 6.25 8.00

Ejector Brass Cases 6.10 8.65

per cent discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900. [2587]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ELECTRIC SURFACE VARNISHES—CONCENTRA-
TION BY COLD—A SIMPLE BATTERY PLATE
—DAHIMING GLACIERS—TO CATCH TRAINS
—SEWAGE PUBL—BALL BEARINGS FOR
WATCHES—INFLATED ISLANDS—A GLOWJune 7, and soundings of six and seven fathoms
were obtained on site. Heavy rollers at the
time of the island's appearance did much damage
about Pelican Point, including the destruction
of a large section of new breakwater. The
waters of Walfish Bay were not affected, how-
ever, and it is pointed out that this is evidence
against any theory of volcanic disturbance, and
that the mysterious island had an organ similar
to the "mud lumps" that are known to rise in
the Gulf of Mexico. Much sulphurized hydro-
gen escaped from the mud, the odour persisting
in the vicinity after the island had sunk. Re-
mains in the fine mud indicate that the gas is
a result of animal decomposition, while the gas
of the mud of the Gulf of Mexico arises from
decaying vegetable matter.Three kinds of electric furnaces are recognized
by M. Keller. In the arc furnace, the heat of
the volatile arc is applied directly to the substance
to be acted upon, in the resistance furnace, heat
is applied to the resistance of the furnace, and
in perfectly conducting materials, without any
localized arc; and in the incandescent furnace,
the material acted upon is wholly non-conduc-
ting, requiring a conducting layer to start the
process. Electric furnaces may also be distin-
guished as electrolytic, in which electric decom-
position takes place, and electrothermic, in
which only heating effects are produced. Large
electric furnaces—absorbing singly the equiva-
lent of more than 1,000 horse-power—are a quite
recent development and they have yielded the
highest artificial heat yet produced, probably
exceeding 3,000 deg. C.In condensed milk as ordinarily produced,
the percentage of water has been reduced by
evaporation in a vacuum from 85 to 87 to 28 to
30. In a new German process, the water is
separated by freezing, the milk being first skimmed,
then placed in a centrifugal separator, and alter-
nately frozen and thawed during rotation. The
cream is restored to the milk before putting up,
the last of the product being that of fresh milk.Electricity has proved the woman's friend at
St. Etienne, where it now runs 5,369 ribbon
looms in 2,330 weaving shops. The looms were
formerly worked by hand, and could be operated
only by men, but under the new conditions
female operatives can readily do the work.The phosphates deposits of Algeria are in two
separate belts, which constitute a reserve of
natural manure estimated at from 150,000,000
tons to 200,000,000 and to be sufficient to
supply France for 400 years.

MR. SPEIGHT LIGHTS HIS PIPE.

There lay Mr. Robert Speight's pipe on the
sheaf, black and cold as an ancient Astec altar.He had not taken a pull on it for days; he
said he didn't enjoy it any more.Now, a man may have a row with a friend,
and the two meet without speaking for six
months, yet no harm done.To throw off one's smoke, however, is a differ-
ent thing; it is a bad sign. Our friend had
not repudiated tobacco on what is called "prin-
ciple"; he had not joined any of those societies
you know—the sort that enjoy themselves by
making others miserable—and then give out
that the Millennium is close aboard. Not so
of him. He loved his fragrant old briar,
with undiminished devotion, but—well, take
the tale right from his own mouth—it will
hit a lot of us on the side of the head
where we most need a little sense knocked in."The whole matter," says Mr. Speight, in
a letter dated December 12th, 1899, "tots up
at this. I had been a chronic dyspeptic for
five years. My life was dismal as a minister
that never lets up. I had such awful headaches
I could hardly attend to business. I had
wretched nights, and days off the same piece.
My tongue was coated deep with fur; and the
taste in the month, especially in the morning,
was it to sicken a Greenlander."Most of the time there was a dull, heavy
pain in the left side, and a feeling of tightness
across the chest, as though an iron band were
wrenched around me. I was afraid to eat anything,
and when I did eat pastry, or roast or fried meat,
I couldn't stand the feeling it gave me. I was
obliged to make myself sick with salt and water
and get relief that way. For months together I lived on slopes.Thinking it might do me good I went
with some friends to the Isle of Man for a
holiday, but was glad to get back. Doctors
attended me, but their medicines all missed
the mark. I could no longer enjoy my pipe,
and this left me lonely as a wrecked sailor;
all smokers will understand that.When I had made up my mind I was
booked to suffer to the end of my days. I first
read about the curse done by Mother Seigle's
Syrup. The first bottle gave me great relief,
and two more made perfectly well man of me.
It is a pleasure now for me to work, and my
old pipe is once more in constant service. My
opinion of Mother Seigle's Syrup may be infer-
red from what I have said. Nowdays I eat
and digest pastry and everything else that
comes my way."—Robert Speight, Draper, 2,
Richardshaw Lane, Padiay, Yorks. [155]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED
is now prepared to receive perishable pro-
visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
moderate Rates.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [183]

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GREATEST EFFICIENCY. PREPAID RATES, PER ANNUM.

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III Sporting & Dramatic News & Ex. Nos. 1 15 6

Loy's Pictorial and Extra

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit str.	—	C. D. Bennett, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	AGAMEMNON	Brit str.	—	Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	AJAX	Brit str.	—	Batt	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	ANTENOR	Brit str.	—	Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Dec.
LONDON	CANTON	Jap str.	—	C. F. Lockstone, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 29th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TANTALUS	Brit str.	—	Gregory	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BAYERN	Ger. str.	—	H. Bleeker	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN VIA HONG KONG	CATHAY	Eus. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPORE, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap str.	—	Vauquier	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TONKIN	Eus. str.	—	N. Trent	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPORE, &c.	AVA MARU	Jap str.	—	Forsell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG V. COLOMBO	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	—	A. Wagner	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMERIA	Ger. str.	—	Janson	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 6th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARAGONIA	Ger. str.	—	Hempel	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WITTENBERG	Ger. str.	—	Schmidt	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 30th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Brit str.	—	Hansen	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 25th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HILDEGEN	Brit str.	—	F. Gedye	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	VERONA	Brit str.	—	O. P. Marshall, E.N.E.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	GLENGARRY	Brit str.	—	A. Dixon	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit str.	—	J. W. Ekstrand	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 27th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TACOMA	Brit str.	—	—	T. M. Stevens & CO.	On 4th Dec., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	RIOJUN MARU	Jap str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MILOS	Ger. str.	—	—	O. & O. S. S. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CITY OF PEKING	Amr. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	COPTIC	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMERICA MARU	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CARLISLE CITY	Brit str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHANGSHA	Brit str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ESTEEN	Jap str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KASUGA MARU	Ital str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESEA	Brit str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 23d inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHINGTU	Brit str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	JAPAN	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HITACHI MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SHINANO MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 10th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SHANSI	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SORBAON	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MADIZURO MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANPING MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AKASHI MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUNGKIANG	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHANGSHA	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DIAMANTE	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PAX	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHELYDRA	Brit str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BIASNO	Ital str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 8, KWANGTIE, British str., 1,467, Lincoln, Canton 7th Nov., General.—CHINSE.

Nov. 8, SAINT BEDE, British steamer, 2,287 A. McPherson, Mororan 30th Sept., Coal—ORDRE.

Nov. 8, JACOB DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 623, A. Rieske, Haiphong 6th November and Hoihow 7th, General.—JENSEN & CO.

Nov. 8, DIAMANTE, British steamer, 1,255 A. Ramsey, Manila 5th November.—SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
8TH NOVEMBER.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

Michael Jenson, German str., for Haiphong.

Cathay, Russian str., for Bangkok.

Hoihow, French str., for Hoihow.

Hormer, Norwegian str., for Hongay.

Von Podbielski, German str., for Shanghai.

Formosa, British str., for Swatow.

Forest Dale, British str., for Moji.

Nanchang, British str., for Amoy.

Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.

Tiger, Norwegian str., for Kutchnotzu.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7, ANTILLIAN, British str., for Calcutta.

Nov. 7, MABATHON, British cruiser, for Bombay.

Nov. 7, LYEMOON, German str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 7, TAIANG, British str., for Swatow.

Nov. 7, CHUNSAO, British str., for Singapore.

Nov. 8, CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Amer. str., for San Francisco.

Nov. 8, HAMBURG, German bark, for New York.

Nov. 8, GLENARTNEY, British str., for Kobe.

Nov. 8, VON PODBIELSKI, German str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 8, FORMOSA, British str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 8, FOREST DALE, British str., for Moji.

Nov. 8, NANCHANG, British str., for Amoy.

Nov. 8, HANOL, French str., for Haiphong.

Nov. 8, TIGER, Norwegian str., for Kutchnotzu.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—

KOWLOON DOCKS.—Don Juan de Austria,

Admirator, Chingtu, H.M.S. Janus, Menelaus,

Tartar, H.M.S. Sandpiper, Trym.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND BURATTINI UNITED
COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEY SUEZ PORT SAID, MESSINA,

NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all Medi-

TERANEAN, ADRIATIC, LE-

EVANTINE and SOUTH AM-

ERICAN Ports up to

CALLAO.

Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,

VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO."

Captain Maggiani, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 10th November, at Noon.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in

Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight

and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1900.

[7]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the excellent accommodation provided by this

Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the

Electric Light.

A doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1900.

[2305]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

VESEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED

<tbl_r cells="6"

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHUSAN."

Captain C. D. Bennett, E.N.R., carrying Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 10th November,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for
the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

A. M. MARSHALL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1900. [1]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the
above ports on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1900. [15]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Captain William, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1900. [2735]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON."

Captain Nish, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 13th November.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [2569]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.PO TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TATWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU."

Captain S. Atsuta, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.,
at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [1443]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADE-
LAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above
ports on THURSDAY, the 15th November,
at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-
visions, Ica, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-
pany to and from Australia are available for
return by the steamers of the China Navigation
Company and *victo versa*.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1900. [2769]

AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, FIUME AND TRIESTE.(Taking Cargo at various rates to the BRAZIL,
SOUTH AFRICA, MADRAS, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT, MALTA, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"SILDESA."

Captain P. Cracietto, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1900. [6]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

(TAKING CARGO AT LONDON RATES)

THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS."

Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 17th November.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1900. [2646]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HILLGLEN."

Will be despatched for the above port on or
about the 26th November, 1900.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1900. [2410]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES.MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama and Honolul.Gaelic (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama and Honolul.Doric (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
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land Sea, Yokohama and Honolul.

Proposed (via Shanghai), Nag

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

22nd XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCELS.—Parcels for the United Kingdom, posted before 3 p.m. to-day, are due in London about the 16th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd November, are due in London about the 30th December. Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

The **Sabean**, With the English Mail of the 12th October, left Singapore on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 10th September.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR

PER

DAY AND HOUR.

Hainan, Friday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, Friday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Penang, Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Friday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, Friday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Friday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Paz, Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Taiwan, Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Ulysses, Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Bisagno, Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents).

Manila, Kunchuk and Samshui
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Yokohama and Kobe
Kunchuk and Samshui
Swatow, Amoy and Taiwanfoo

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents).

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER B.C.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents).

TO-DAY.

Sale, Sundries, Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.
Sale, Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 2.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Sundries, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedies, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

THURSDAY, 8th November.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 2/14
Bank Bills, on demand 2/14
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/14
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/14
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/14
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/14

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.63/
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.68

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 2.14/
On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 50/
Credits, 60 days' sight 52

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 167
Bank, on demand 157

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 157

Bank, on demand 157

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 714
Private, 30 days' sight 724

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 24 p.c. dis.

ON MANILA.—
On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON BATAVIA.—
On demand 1254

ON HAIPHONG.—
On demand 2 p.c. pm.

ON SAIGON.—
On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 60

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate 945

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 50

BAR SILVER, per oz 20g

OPIUM.

Quotations are: Allow to net to 1 catty.
Malwa New \$770 to \$780 per picul.
Malwa Old \$800 to \$810 "

Malwa Older \$830 to \$840 "

P. P. wrapped \$830 to "

Persian fine quality \$770 to \$920 "

Persian extra fine to "

Fatma New \$945 to per chest.

Fatma Old to "

Bonares New \$945 to "

Bonares Old to "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Sabean* left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Kong Albert*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 15th Oct., left Colombo on Friday, the 2nd inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 13th inst.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Hagen*, left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 13th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on Saturday afternoon, the 3rd inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. steamer *America Maru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 17th ult.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 20th ult.

The O. & P. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 3rd inst.

THE C. E. Y. OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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PUBLISHED D